

MONEY FOR HEALTH WORK.

Are the people of Chicago satisfied with a "thirty cent" Health Department?

This year the total appropriation available for the Department of Health, not including the Garbage Division, was \$1,005,677.30, which is \$64,510.70 less than the amount appropriated for the general work of the Department in 1915. The 1915 and 1916 budgets contained certain items for construction work and betterments, payable out of the corporate funds, which should properly be deducted from the total appropriations for each year. These amounts thus deducted leave the following totals for conducting the general work of the Department: 1915—\$1,032,588; 1916—\$1,000,677.

These figures thus show that despite added activities, the Department received \$31,911 less this year than last year with which to carry on its work. In other words, with an increase of population, added territory and higher cost of supplies of all kinds, this Department had less money this year than last year for conducting its necessary work.

The principal cause for complaint is, however, in regard to the appropriation made for the various supplies required, such as chemicals, paper and printing, meats and groceries required at the various hospitals, gasoline, soap, etc. The amount available for such supplies and services for this year is \$129,099.20, which is \$21,500 less than was appropriated the previous year. The significance of this reduction is made apparent, when considered in connection with the facts that the appropriations made for supplies in 1915 were found insufficient for the needs of the Department in that year, and that since then practically all commodities have materially advanced in price. For chemicals, laboratory supplies, medicines and disinfecting material, the average advance in cost has been almost 100 per cent.

The lack of funds necessary to purchase the supplies required by the various bureaus and divisions of the Department has seriously hampered the various activities and has, in many instances, hindered the performance of the work in as thorough and efficient a manner as could have been done, if ample means had been provided. In other words, the situation has been one of having a fairly good boiler and machinery but not sufficient fuel to properly run the same.

Chicago's Expenditures per Capita for Health Work.—The amounts given above are the total of all appropriations for the Health Department, exclusive of the Garbage Division, but this whole amount is not all expendable for Health Conservation and Sanitation, as such expenditures are classed by the Division of Statistics of the Census Bureau. According to the Census Bureau's method of reckoning such activities as the maintenance of the Emergency Hospital, Lodging House and Morals Commission, carried on by this Department, are not classed as either Health Conservation or Sanitation, and, therefore, the amount of \$31,460 appropriated for these activities must be deducted from the total appropriation before determining the amount available per capita. There is then left the sum of \$974,217.30, exclusive of the funds provided for the Waste Division available by the Department of Health for Health Conservation and Sanitation. This distributed among the 2,447,845 inhabitants of this city allows an expenditure of 39.79 cents for each.

For Health Conservation, as defined by the U. S. Census Bureau, the Health Department had an appropriation of only 30.24 cents per capita in 1916. This figure is arrived at by excluding from the total appropriation for Health Conservation and Sanitation the items classed as Sanitation according to the Census Bureau Method, viz: Public Laundries and Washhouses, Public Convenience Stations and other Sanitation and Promotion of Cleanliness, the appropriation for which was \$233,828.

EDITORS GET A YEAR IN JAIL.

The jail in Waco, Texas, will hold a number of Colored editors for one year. Their crime was the publication of an article from the "Chicago Defender," which said that the Colored boy who was burned at the stake by a mob, several months ago, was innocent and that the husband of the murdered woman had confessed the crime. The story proved to be false and the editors were arrested for criminal libel, were thrown in jail and denied bail. Two weeks ago at their trial they were sentenced to jail. A Colored attorney made an earnest and eloquent appeal for clemency for them but it was of no avail. The fact that the editor of the Chicago Defender is in Chicago, kept him from being lynched or sentenced like the rest.—The Advocate, Portland, Oregon, September 30, 1916.

Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett, head of the Negro Fellowship Club and at one time President, of the I. B. W. Club, left Wednesday noon for Washington, D. C., where she will attend the sessions of the Race Conference.

SOCIAL NEWS.

By Miss Johnette Clanton.

At the Douglas Center Women's Club, Tuesday, Mrs. Ed. Wright gave a very interesting description of her eastern tour. So charmingly told was it, that one thought they were listening to a paragraph from Emerson's essay on Travel.

Mrs. Laura D. Pelham read "The War Bride" at Douglas Center, Sunday afternoon. Her magnetic personality kept the audience entranced throughout the reading.

At the Presbyterian Lyceum, Mrs. Veirde of the Chicago Business College, read "The Melting Pot." She displayed a wonderful artistic conception of the work and was able to hold her audience the entire length of the reading. There were musical numbers by Prof. Gossett, Mrs. Hutchenson and Miss Crizer.

Miss H. Vittum, the White national director of the western headquarters of the Hughes Campaign, entertained twenty-five of the leading Colored suffrage women at a luncheon at Phyllis Wheatley. They discussed plans for an organization work for the Hughes Campaign among the Colored women of this city and the west.

Mrs. Norma W. Davis of Tuskegee, Institute, Alabama, niece of Booker T. Washington, recently married Mr. Alfred Washington, mail clerk of this city, and is at home to friends at 3331 Vernon Ave.

Miss Edna M. Clanton, who was for three years stenographer at Tuskegee Institute, underwent a serious operation September 28, at St. Luke's hospital. She is slowly recovering.

The Misses Kennedy are planning to motor down to South Bend, Indiana for Sunday.

Miss Bertha Moseley is planning to spend the week end as a guest of Miss Hazel Davis at La Porte, Ind.

Last Sunday morning at 5:00 A. M. (dawn), the Upsilon Delta Pi Sorority went on a four mile hike to Blue Island. They took their lunch, had no end of a jolly, good time; but "Rode" back on the trolley car. Those who "dared" were the Misses Hodges, Moseley, Perrys, Dodges, Johnson, Taylor, McGooden, Lee, Harsh, Overtons and Kennedys.

Mrs. Art Codozoe, 5329 South Wabash ave., was at home Sunday to friends for Mesdames Fox and Ferguson of Ohio.

TEXANS LYNCH A NEGRO. Body of Black Found Hanging in Tree After Duel with Constable.

Gilmer, Tex., Oct. 6.—The body of Will Spencer, a Negro, riddled with bullets, was hanging to a tree near Graceton, Upshur county, today, as a result of a lynching last night. Spencer and Constable Ed Harrell of Graceton yesterday fought a duel, in which the constable was slightly wounded, while the Negro was shot twice. The lynching followed.

THE OLD KEYSTONE HOTEL WILL OPEN UP FOR BUSINESS. ON ABOUT OCTOBER 15, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF J. R. DUNCAN.

The old Keystone Hotel, 3022 S. State street, which was for many years the headquarters of all the men visitors to Chicago, which was in its palmy days, conducted by Mortimore and Hunter; Samuel R. Snowden; Simmons and Fry and later on by Capt. John L. Fry, and last but not least, David McGowan, it being closed up under his management about one year ago. It is now being remodeled and thoroughly overhauled from the basement to the garret and about October 15 it will re-open under the management of Jack R. Duncan, who hails from Michigan who seems to be a live wire.

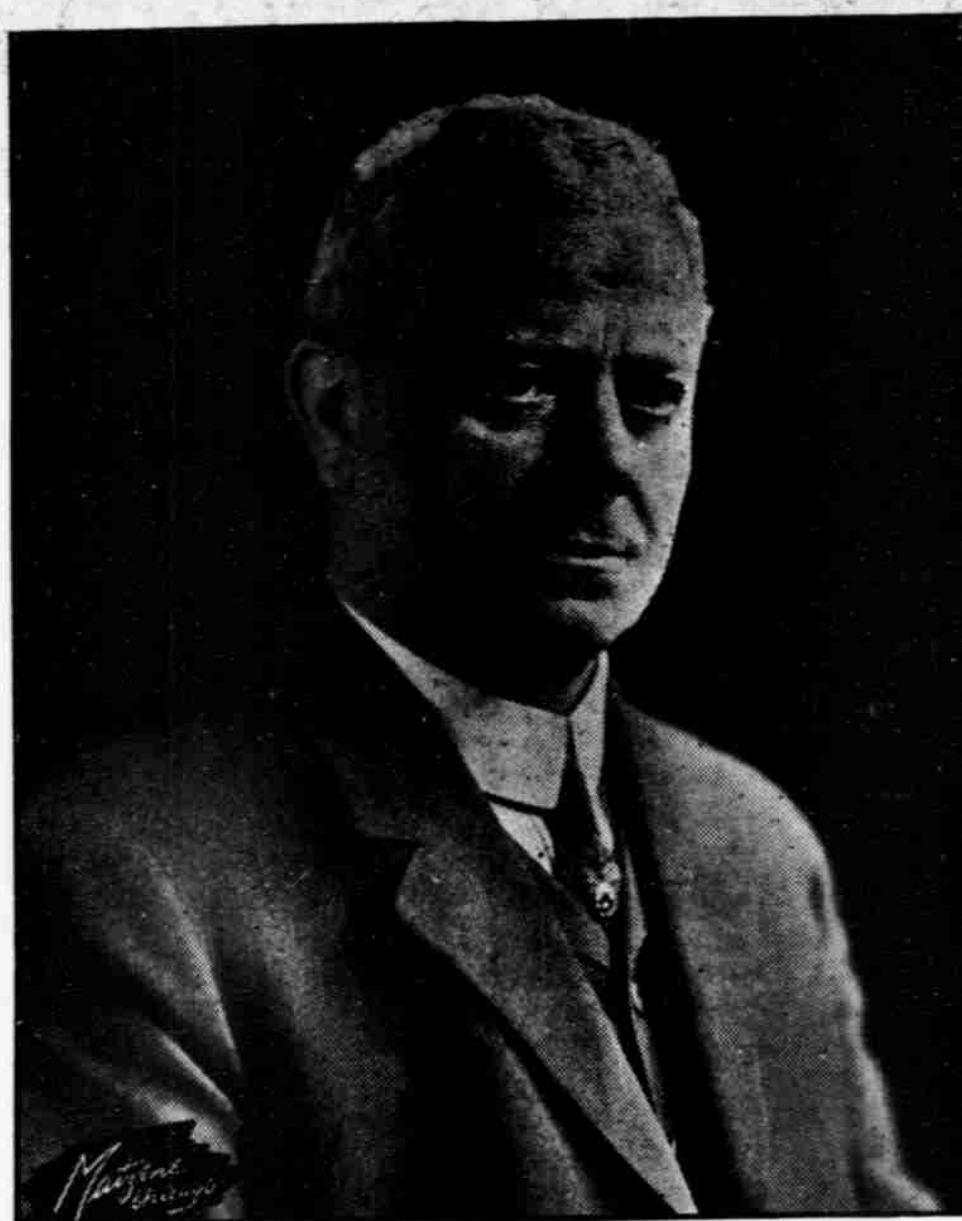
"NO COLOR LINE" SAYS SUPREME COURT.

Cities of the second class can not have separate schools for Negroes in Kansas. This is the ruling of the Supreme Court in an application of three Negroes of Galena for a writ of mandamus to compel the city to admit their children to the schools attended by White children. Last summer the city established a separate school for Negroes and provided it with as good teachers and equipment as the regular schools. The court granted the writ holding that there be no discrimination made between White and Colored children.

OCTOBER ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE APPOMATTOX CLUB.

Re-opening of the regular Friday evening dancing class, Friday eve., October 6th, 1916, and every Friday evening thereafter. Club Halloween party, Friday evening, October 27th.

Col. J. R. Marshall, President; D. McGowan, Secretary.



HON. SAMUEL ALSCHULER.

Member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals who still occupies a warm spot in the hearts of his fellow citizens, who is firmly of the opinion; that the Hon. Woodrow Wilson will be re-elected President of the United States.

CHIPS

Attorney A. E. Patterson head of the National Colored Democratic League, has returned home from New York City, where he was called on some important business.

Hon. Edward J. Glackin, the painstaking Secretary of the Board of Local Improvements continues to prove himself to be one of the best and most popular public officials in the City Hall.

The Villa Dancing Class, holds forth every Tuesday evening, at Dreamland Hall, 3522 S. State street. Admission 25cts., by invitation only. Richard E. Moore, Jr., Manager.

Phil H. Brown, who is one of the main Lieutenants of Col. Hert, chairman of the Western branch of the Republican National Committee; spent the first part of this week in Kentucky on political business.

Nathan Pryor, 521 West 54th Place, who was one of the oldest citizens residing in the Town of Lake passed away a few days ago. Masonic funeral services will be held over his remains Sunday afternoon, at Masonic Hall, 3954 South State street.

If you haven't used Seeby's Quinade, you have missed all of the vast benefits of "hair-health" which this famous hair pomade brings. Go to your druggist and get a jar now, use it as the directions tell you—and watch the great improvement it will produce.

Edward Tidington, who is one of the big Odd Fellows in this city; returned home the latter part of last week, from attending the sessions of the B. M. C. at Washington, D. C., while on his vacation trip; he also visited Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., New York City and Atlantic City, N. J.

Charles E. Morrison, special messenger to His Honor, Mayor William Hale Thompson, says, "when you are in Rome, you must do as the Romans do," and he is thoroughly convinced; that for their best interest in the future; that all the Colored men residing in this state, should vote for Col. Frank O. Lowden, for Governor and that the Hon. Charles E. Hughes will be the next President of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Clinkscale, 5652 So. State St., returned last Monday from a visit to Mother and Friends in Kansas city and Prof. C. W. Black and wife of Plattsburg, Mo. Also their little Niece Quinlock King, of Kansas City returned home with them and will spend the winter and attend school.

Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, who was for the past week confined in Provident Hospital with a severe affection of one of his eyes. But to the great gratification of his many friends he is now rapidly improving and at the present time he is resting comfortably at his home, 3408 Vernon avenue.

Dr. Edward S. Miller, this week purchased a brand new racing auto of the latest model, which will enable him to visit his many patients with much ease and comfort and a whole army of dashing grass widows are more than willing to smile on him now with the prospect of being invited to enjoy a ride with him in his new gas machine.

Montclair Banker Inaugurates National Movement For Dates at Week End.

Montclair, N. J. — A holiday that would be celebrated over the entire North American continent north of the Rio Grande is one of the possibilities of the Saturday full holiday national movement that has been started here by Alfred N. Chandler, a banker, at 54 Gates avenue. The movement is to be of wide scope, and headquarters, in charge of Mr. Chandler, are to be opened in Newark. The object of the movement is to have the present "fixed date" holidays, except Christmas and New Year's days, shifted to specified Saturdays nearest the dates of their present observance, and as an equivalent offset in annual holiday hours thus gained, the adoption of eight Saturday full holidays in the summer time, including Independence and Labor days.

Whether Washington was born on the twenty-second calendar day of February or on the third Saturday of February; whether Lincoln was born on the twelfth calendar day of February or on the second Saturday of February; whether the Declaration of Independence was adopted on the fourth calendar day of July or on the first Saturday of July; whether Columbus discovered the western hemisphere on the twelfth calendar day of October or on the second Saturday of October—none of these precise dates of the calendar is of paramount importance when compared with the spirit of the event commemorated in the minds of those who are behind the Saturday full holiday national movement.

"The business and professional man in these days begins the week's work on Monday mornings keyed up in spirit for five or five and a half days of continued and uninterrupted effort," said Mr. Chandler in speaking of the movement. "but on the average in every sixth week there comes with a bang a legal holiday in the middle of the week. At such times it becomes difficult to throw off the pressure, to relax, to get the holiday spirit."

DRILLED. MERCURY AT 130.

Japanese Troops Wore Anything They Pleased in Formosa.

Tokyo.—American militiamen drilling on the Mexican border in terrific heat may cool off when they hear that 2,000 Japanese soldiers marched and maneuvered twelve days in Formosa with the mercury as high as 130 degrees F. And only three cases of sunstroke were reported in the entire period.

The first nine days were spent in constant marching, the troops covering 100 miles. Because of the heat the soldiers were permitted to wear any clothing they pleased. Some wore helmets, some straw hats, some knitted undershirts or a thin kimono.

Falls Forty Feet on Man's Back.

Chester, Pa. — "See a pin and pick it up all that day you'll have good luck," murmured Thomas Delaney as he stopped to pick up a pin at the foot of a scaffold. Then Joseph Gest, aged sixteen, came tumbling from the top of the scaffold and alighted on the former's back. Gest's tumble was over forty feet, and while he was severely injured, he will recover, physicians say. Delaney was only slightly jarred and continued at work.

Undutiful Sixty-year-old Son.

Camden, N. J. — William Brun, an undutiful son of some sixty summers, was sentenced to twenty days in the county jail by City Magistrate Stackhouse here for disorderly conduct. William had been intoxicated and had talked back when his ninety-year-old father read him an anti-alcohol lecture and then had resisted punishment.

Early Panama.

The first permanent settlement in the new world was established at Panama Aug. 15, 1519, by Pedrarias, the Spanish governor. In exploring the Pacific coast along the isthmus the Spanish adventurers found a small fishing village called Panama, and on the date given above the governor established his capital there. Two years later, by royal decree, Panama was made a city and the seat of a bishop. Panama became the center for Spanish explorations in North and South America, and many expeditions were sent out from there in search of gold. It was from Panama, in 1524, that Pizarro began the voyage which ended in the discovery of Peru. After that a highway was established across the isthmus, following much the same route as the Panama canal, and over this the wealth of Peru was transported to the Spanish treasure ships in the Atlantic. To this day small sections of paved road are to be seen as relics of the old Spanish highway over which so much treasure was carried.

Very Set in His Ways.

The people of Fitchburg in the eighteenth century resented Joseph Palmer's beard. He was the only bearded man in that part of the country, and he was persecuted for it. When he resisted the attack of several neighbors who proposed to shave him he was put in jail on a charge of unprovoked assault. He far outstayed his sentence, said his son, because he had to pay for all his food, drink and coal for heating, and he considered they cheated him, so he refused to go. The sheriff and jailer, tired of having him there, begged him to leave. Even his mother wrote to him "not to be so set." But nothing could move him. He said that they had put him in there and they would have to take him out, as he would not walk out. They finally carried him out in his chair and placed it on the sidewalk. The neighbors were irritated, not only by Joseph Palmer's beard, but by his general attitude of mind—he was "so set."—Atlantic Monthly.

When Chocolate Was Denounced.

Strong passions were roused in the seventeenth century among those who thought chocolate was an invention of the devil. A formidable treatise was written in order to denounce the use of the beverage by monks. The treatise appeared in 1624, but the monks saw to it, by destroying every copy that came their way, that its circulation was small and brief. Chocolate houses succeeded coffee houses in London as centers of a supposed greater refinement, although Roger North described them as centers for the benefit of "rooks and cullies of quality, where gaming is added to all the rest" and where plots against the state were hatched by idle fellows.—London Graphic.

Shorthand Pioneer.

That the ancients were thoroughly conversant with shorthand is an undisputed fact. It subsequently became a lost art until revived or rediscovered toward the end of the sixteenth century. At this time there lived William Lawrence, who died in 1621 and was buried in the cloister of Westminster abbey. There the visitor may read his epitaph, which includes the following lines:

Shorthand he wrote. His flower in prime did fade,
And hasty death short hand of him hath made.

—London Standard.

Crust of French Bread.

There is one precious quality which distinguishes French bread from all the other breads in the world, the quality, namely, of an extraordinarily thick crust.

French bread has a thick, crisp, appetizing crust because it is baked with a fuel composed of poplar branches. The light poplar wood gives an intense heat, which for some reason makes crust as no other fuel will do.—Exchange.

A Novelty.

"When I went home the other night," said Mr. Meekton, "Henrietta mistook me for a burglar."

"It must have been an unpleasant experience."

"I rather enjoyed it. It was the first time in my life Henrietta was ever afraid of me."—Washington Star.

Eager to Practice.

"My boy, you want to practice thrift."

"I know, dad, but I haven't got the tools."

"What do you mean by that?"

"If you'll let me have the \$5 I need I'll see how long I can make it last."—Detroit Free Press.

Bad Habit.

"I'm going out, Maria, to get a little ozone in my system."

"I do wish, James, you would stop taking them dangerous drugs."—Baltimore American.

England's Army Rifle.

The English rifle, the Lee-Enfield, fires thirty-four shots a minute. It is made in ninety-four parts, involving over a thousand operations.

Could Help Her.

Fussy Lady Patient—I was suffering so much, doctor, that I wanted to die. Doctor—You did right to call me in, dear lady.—London Opinion.

Directly Over It.

Bacon—What is that watchmaker doing at his bench at night? Egbert—Oh, he's working over time.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Time is money"—yet lots of people with plenty of time on hand try to borrow money.

CAREFULLY SEARCH ALL WHO LEAVE GERMANY

Ears, Nose, Teeth and Toes Are Closely Examined For Information.

Copenhagen.—Every one who leaves Germany by way of Warnemunde for Denmark is stripped. Ears, nose, teeth and toes are examined to see that no information or plans for the enemy are being carried out. Reichstag members, wives of officials, correspondents and laborers are treated the same.

When travelers leave the train they enter a small wooden shed, resembling a temporary bathhouse at an American beach. Here the passports are taken away and examined. The holders are given numbers.

When the passport of a traveler is inspected he is called into another room, where he is questioned about the object of his journey. From here the wayfarer goes into a large room where baggage is examined, while detectives stand in front and back to see that nothing is slipped by.

Every scrap of paper or cardboard is taken away, even wrappings and paper lining to boxes. Cotton is removed from medicine bottles. Cigars are examined, some are cut open; chocolate in sealed packages is opened, the wrapping destroyed and half the chocolate is broken up into bits to see that nothing is hidden.

Shoes with new half soles are opened. The searcher feels everything, examines canes to see if they are hollow, opens umbrellas and holds every collar up to the light to see that nothing is written on the lining.

FRANCE PLANNING FOR TUNNEL TO ENGLAND

Passageway Would Cost \$80,000,000, Half to Be Borne by Each Country.

Paris.—France has taken all necessary steps to enter into negotiations with England to build jointly a tunnel under the English channel to connect the two countries, the long talked of project, which the war has revived because it has demonstrated as nothing else could the value of the tube to both countries.

Had the tunnel been in existence in the present conflict it could have been of immeasurable value to England and France for the transportation of troops and supplies and would have liberated French and British war vessels from one of their biggest tasks.

The plans were outlined by M. Sartiaux, chief engineer of the Nord railway company, who is one of the strongest advocates of the project. He said: "The tunnel would cost \$80,000,000, half of which would be borne by England and half by France. Each country would build one-half of the tunnel. Britain is spending just now \$30,000,000 a day and France \$20,000,000, so that two days' war time expenditure of both countries would more than cover the cost of making the tunnel."

"It is proposed to make two tunnels—one for traffic from France to England, another for traffic from England to France. Some people seem to think a cross channel tunnel might be a danger because it might fall into the hands of the enemy. To capture the French end would not be an easy task. The mouth of the tunnel on French soil would be ten miles from the coast, and in order to reach it the enemy would have to capture Calais and negotiate three intervening hills of an average height of 150 feet."

MAYOR LEADS IN BIRD WAR.

Poughkeepsie's Executive Gets Hunters to Shoot Starlings.

Poughkeepsie. — To exterminate a flock of blackbirds and starlings which have disturbed the morning repose of the wealthy residents Mayor Daniel W. Wilbur led a band of twelve hunters against the birds at sundown.

Armed with shotguns and rifles they attracted several thousand persons, and the police reserves were called out to keep the spectators at a safe distance.

"Colonel Roosevelt has nothing on us when it comes to hunting, I guess," said Mayor Wilbur, standing in his auto directing the attack. "There is no law protecting blackbirds and starlings, and the war will be continued until the last bird is killed."

Soon after the firing began one of the hunters killed two robins. The hunter was deprived of his license on the spot and will be prosecuted by the local game protector.

KRAFT \$500,000 WILL FILED.

"Old Tanner" of Bronxville Left Piano Secret to Sons.

White Plains, N. Y.—The will of the late Frederick W. Kraft, known as the "old tanner" of Bronxville, who left an estate estimated to be worth close to \$500,000, was filed for probate with Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains.

Mr. Kraft, who was eighty-one, held the secret process for the manufacture of high grade leather, which is used in piano keys. The secret was imparted to his sons, William F. and John Kraft, before his death, and after leaving them the bulk of his fortune he requests them to continue the leather business in Bronxville. After leaving his grandson, William Dinmore Kraft, his gold watch and all his valuable diamonds, the decedent bequeaths \$2,000 to Frank Gallow, described as "the young man I raised."